IN THE CLAIMS

Please amend the claims as follows:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): An organic electroluminescent device having a multilayer structure comprising at least an emitting layer and an electron-transporting layer between a cathode and an anode, the triplet energy gap (Eg^T) of a host material forming the emitting layer being 2.52 eV or more and 3.7 eV or less, an electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer being different from the host material, and having a hole mobility (μ(h)) >1.0×10^{-7} $cm^2/(V \cdot s)$ at a field intensity of 10^5 to 10^7 V/cm ~~hole-transporting properties~~, and the emitting layer comprising a phosphorescent metal complex compound containing a heavy metal~~,~~

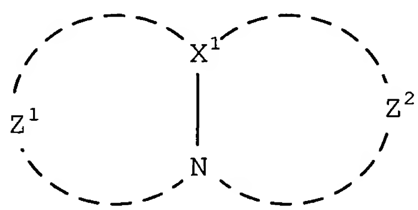
~~wherein a difference (ΔIp = Ip(electron-transporting material) – Ip (host material)) in ionization potential between the host material forming the emitting layer and the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer which contacts the emitting layer is –0.2 eV < ΔIp < 0.4 eV~~.

Claim 2 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the ionization potential (Ip) of the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer is 5.6 eV or more and less than 6.0 eV.

Claim 3 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer is at least an electron-deficient nitrogen-containing five-membered ring derivative or a nitrogen-containing six-membered ring derivative.

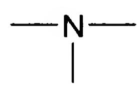
Claim 4 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material has one or more of the following structures (1) to (3)

a five-membered ring or six-membered ring containing =N– skeleton (1);



(2)

wherein X^1 is a carbon atom or a nitrogen atom, and Z^1 and Z^2 are independently atom groups which can form a nitrogen-containing hetero ring; and



(3)

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Claim 5 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material has a nitrogen-containing aromatic polycyclic group containing a five-membered ring or six-membered ring, and when the group contains a plurality of nitrogen atoms, the organic compound has a skeleton containing the nitrogen atoms in non-adjacent bonding positions.

Claim 6 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material or the host material is a compound having one carbazolyl group or tetrahydrocarbazolyl group.

Claim 7 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material or the host material is a compound having two carbazolyl groups or tetrahydrocarbazolyl groups.

Claim 8 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material or the host material is a compound having a carbazolyl group or a tetrahydrocarbazolyl group, and a nitrogen-containing hetero ring group.

Claim 9 (Canceled).

Claim 10 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, having a plurality of electron-transporting layers.

Claim 11 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 10, wherein a difference ($\Delta Ip'$), represented by the following expression, in ionization potential between electron-transporting materials forming two adjacent layers of the plurality of electron-transporting layers is $-0.2\text{ eV} < \Delta Ip' < 0.4\text{ eV}$,

$$\Delta Ip' = Ip\ (i) - Ip\ (i+1)$$

wherein Ip (i) is the ionization potential of an electron-transporting material forming an i-th electron-transporting layer from the emitting layer (i is an integer of 1 or more and (N-1) or less, and N is the number of the electron-transporting layers).

Claim 12 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 10, wherein the optical energy gap (Eg) of an electron-transporting material forming an electron-transporting layer is equal to or smaller than the optical energy gap (Eg) of an electron-transporting material forming the adjacent electron-transporting layer nearer to the emitting layer.

Claim 13 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 10, wherein the triplet energy gap of an electron-transporting material forming an electron-transporting layer is equal to or smaller than the triplet energy gap of an electron-transporting material forming the adjacent electron-transporting layer nearer to the emitting layer.

Claim 14 (Original): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the triplet energy gap of the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer contacting the emitting layer is larger than the triplet energy gap of the metal complex compound of the emitting layer.

Claim 15 (Previously Presented): A flat panel display comprising the organic electroluminescent device of Claim 1.

Claim 16 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein a difference in the ionization potential between the host transporting material is -0.2 eV $< \Delta Ip <$ 0.2 eV.

Claim 17 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the host material forming the emitting layer has a triplet energy gap (Eg^T) of 3.3 eV-3.7 eV.

Claim 18 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the host material comprises one or more compounds selected from the group consisting of an amine, a carbazole, an oxadiazole, a triazole, a benzoxazole, a benzothiazole, a benzimidazole, a metal chelate oxanoid compound and a styryl compound.

Claim 19 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the phosphorescent metal complex compound contains at least one selected from the group consisting of Ir, Pt, Pd, Ru, Rh, Mo and Re.

Claim 20 (Previously Presented): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the phosphorescent metal complex compound is coordinated or bonded to a CN ligand.

Claim 21 (Previously Presented): The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the phosphorescent metal complex compound is present in the host material in an amount of from 1 to 15% by weight based on the total weight of the emitting layer.

Claim 22 (Previously Presented): The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein a difference (ΔIp = Ip(electron-transporting material) – Ip (host material)) in ionization potential between the host material forming the emitting layer and the electron-

transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer which contacts the emitting layer is -0.1 eV $< \Delta Ip <$ 0.4 eV.

Claim 23 (Previously Presented): The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein a difference (ΔIp = Ip(electron-transporting material) – Ip (host material)) in ionization potential between the host material forming the emitting layer and the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer which contacts the emitting layer is 0.0 eV $< \Delta Ip <$ 0.4 eV.

Claim 24 (New): The electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein a difference (ΔIp = Ip(electron-transporting material) – Ip (host material)) in ionization potential between the host material forming the emitting layer and the electron-transporting material forming the electron-transporting layer which contacts the emitting layer is -0.2 eV $< \Delta Ip <$ 0.4 eV.

Claim 25 (New): The organic electroluminescent device according to claim 1, wherein the electron-transporting material has a hole mobility of more than 1.0×10^{-5} $cm^2/(V \cdot s)$.